

## Today's Metal Prices

### NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Jan. 7.—Silver, 56 5/8c; cad., \$5.90; spelter, not quoted; copper, firm, electrolytic, \$23.75 at 24.25.

# The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

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## DESPERATE AND SANGUINARY BATTLE STILL RAGES IN EASTERN WAR ZONE

**Fighting on Russian Frontier Fast Growing in Intensity and Ferocity—Noise of Cannon Heard 36 Miles—800,000 Men With 3,500 Cannon Incessantly Engaged—Russians Slowly Gaining Ground—Berlin Reports Enemy Driven Out of Czartorysk Churchyard—Muscovite Troops Tear Down Barbed Wire Entanglements Laid 24 Deep and Heavily Charged.**

Paris, Jan. 7, 1:55 p. m.—Irregular Bulgarian troops have clashed with Greek gendarmes between Popovoselo and Pavnian, according to a Havas dispatch from Saloniki under Thursday's date. The Greek authorities, the dispatch adds, will take measures to prevent bands of Bulgarian irregulars from crossing the Greek frontier.

Paris, Jan. 6, 5:15 p. m.—Fighting on the Russian frontier is fast growing in intensity and assuming great ferocity, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Havas agency, in a dispatch filed Wednesday. Disputes from Kiev, declare that the noise of cannon can be heard along a distance of 36 miles and that windows in all the villages in this region have been broken by the concussions. The battle is raging with particular fury on the Tarnopol-Trembowla front, where more than 800,000 men with 3,500 cannon are incessantly engaged. Long Austro-German Red Cross trains are leaving this front daily for more remote and thinly populated towns where hospitals have been organized.

**Russians Slowly Gaining.** Wounded Russian officers report that consequences of this battle already are being shown in certain sectors by the blowing in of first-line German trenches, and the slow but irresistible progress of Russian forces. The same officers tell of enormous difficulties the Russians have had to surmount on this front, where entanglements of barbed wire are often laid two or three deep and charged with powerful electric currents supplied from stations especially erected.

As immediate approach to these entanglements is impossible, the Russian soldiers have invented the following method of surmounting the difficulty: Good marksmen fling ropes with hooks at the ends over the barbed wire, then pull until they have broken one of the lines of wire and continue the method until the whole entanglement is removed.

**Hot Artillery Fighting.** Paris, Jan. 6, 10:06 p. m.—The following official statement was issued tonight by the Belgian war office: "Artillery fighting has been very active, especially in the regions of Dixmude, Noordchoote and Steenkerke. Our batteries are successfully opposing the enemy's bomb throwers in action in the region of Poesele."

**Turkish War Report.** Constantinople, Jan. 7, via London, 4:40 p. m.—The following statement was issued at the war office today: "Artillery fighting, which at times became heavy, continued of our right wing and in the center. An enemy cruiser and monitor bombarded the environs of Atchetepe and then withdrew. Our artillery silenced the howitzers of a hostile field battery and successfully bombarded a camp of the enemy at Seddul Bahr."

**Turks Bombard Landing Places.** "Our batteries on the Anatolian coast bombarded the landing places at Seddul Bahr and Tekke Burnu. Lieutenant Boddie attacked a French aeroplane which flew over the straits, and brought it down on the Anatolian coast, near Akbano. The French airplane was repaired easily. "In the Anafarta sector we found 2,000 cases of infantry ammunition, 120 wagons and a buried machine gun."

**Review of War Situation.** London, Jan. 7, 11:50 a. m.—According to official advices from Vienna, the fighting on the eastern front has decreased in violence, the Russians having ceased to attack with vigor between the Pripiet and the Bessarabian frontier.

The only gain officially announced for the Russians yesterday was at Czartorysk, the scene of many sanguinary struggles, where it is said the Austrians were driven from the cemetery.

Any advance in this region will threaten Kovel, one of the strongest Austro-German positions. It is believed that even though no further gain should be made, Russia's forces have attained a position which will give the nation a degree of power in Balkan affairs it has not had since its armies were driven back from the Carpathians.

**Allies Are Threatened.** The Teutonic armies still threaten to expel the French and British from their Macedonian positions, but no forward move has been detected thus far in that direction. Strong Turkish forces are said to be concentrating on the Thracian frontier of Greece and it is suggested that the Turks may attempt to make good some of the territorial losses they suffered during the Balkan wars.

The British public is still concerned chiefly with the domestic crisis. Notwithstanding the heavy majority for the conscription bill on first reading in the house of commons, the press is speculating on the possibility of a general election as the final chapter of the controversy.

A British submarine was sunk yesterday off the Dutch coast. The ad-

## YOUNG VANDERBILT MANAGES REUNION



Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, managed the reunion last week of the Knickerbocker Greys, a military drill class composed of wealthy young men. This class, which meets twice a week for military drill, was established by some of New York's most prominent men, and has some very famous names on its membership roll.

trover. He was understood to have submitted the proposition to the Berlin foreign office before Christmas. There was some delay because of adverse sentiment created by the request for the dismissal of the German naval and military attaches, and the demands in the first American note to Austria-Hungary on the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona.

As for the disavowal asked by the United States, the German government was reported as considering that the most effective form of disavowal was assurances that such acts should not be committed in the future. The assurances regarding the conduct of German submarines in the Mediterranean were understood to be nearly identical with those contained in Austria's reply to the last American note on the Ancona.

## Lansing Issues Statement.

The following statement was later issued by Secretary Lansing: "The German ambassador today left at the department of state under instructions from his government the following communication:

"German submarines in the Mediterranean had, from the beginning, orders to conduct cruiser warfare against enemy merchant vessels only in accordance with general principles of international law and in particular measures of reprisals as applied in the war zone around the British Isles were to be excluded."

"German submarines are therefore permitted to destroy enemy merchant vessels in the Mediterranean—i.e., passenger as well as freight ships as far as they do not try to escape or offer resistance—only after passengers and crews have been accorded safety."

"All cases of destruction of enemy merchant ships in the Mediterranean in which German submarines are concerned are made the subject of official investigation and besides submitted to regular prize court proceedings. Insofar as American interests are concerned, the German government will communicate the result of the American government. This, also in the Persia case, if the circumstances call for it."

"If commanders of German submarines should not have obeyed the orders given to them, they will be punished; furthermore, the German government will make reparation for damage caused by death of or injuries to American citizens."

Mr. Lansing made no announcement of the Lusitania proposals, saying the subject still was confidential. The Frye note dealing with the small boat question will be made public later.

## HOSPITAL FOR DOGS PROVIDED

Berlin, Jan. 7, by Wireless to Sayville.—The dogs of the army hospital service have had a hospital provided for them in Jena and already a number of dog patients have been treated there for wounds and various ailments. The hospital was built by convalescent soldiers.

So far during the war the dogs of the service have rescued at least 3,000 wounded soldiers who otherwise would have perished.

## FREE SUGAR LAW TO BE POSTPONED

Washington, Jan. 7.—The first legislative step in the administration's plan to postpone placing sugar on the free list was taken today in the introduction of a joint resolution by Senator Broussard, Democrat of Louisiana, providing for the suspension of the tariff law provision which would admit sugar without duty May 1, next. The resolution went to the senate finance committee.

## AWFUL HARDSHIPS OF SERBIAN ARMY

**Men Crawl on All Fours Along Edges of Terrible Precipices and Sides of Peaks.**

## HAD TO DESTROY GUNS

**Live Without Bread For Days—Horrible Suffering From Cold and Hunger.**

Paris, Jan. 6, 10:40 p. m.—Hardships encountered by the Serbian army in its flight through the mountains of Albania, are described in a letter to the Temps sent from Scutaria on Dec. 11.

"This is the sixth capital Serbia has had during two months," says the writer. "After Nish it was Kraljevo, then Raska, Mitrovitza, Pristina and finally Scutari."

"As a tourist I am acquainted with the Alps, the Carpathians and the Pyrenees, but I have never seen such goat paths for roads running along the edges of terrible precipices and the sides of peaks in the clouds. The officials of the Serbian government rode little mountain ponies, but often they had to abandon their mounts and go on foot. I have seen their horses slip and fall into abysses. Sometimes one had to go on all fours. Some, to avoid vertigo, had to be guided with closed eyes."

## Snow a Yard Deep.

"Then there was snow which caused fresh suffering. Roads were worn through the snow a yard deep. Albanian guerrillas were taking pot shots at us from behind rocks high up or from opposite sides of the canyons."

"The army could not bring its guns or convoys through such country. When we began to enter it we had to destroy automobiles, wagons, vehicles and every sort of gun. Officers and soldiers went as they demolished the guns, those pieces of steel which they called their 'French friends' the ordinance having been made at Crenot. The men had become attached to them and many artists served the same gun for years. Some officers refused to destroy their pieces, saying they preferred to use their last bit of strength in trying to save them; and some of them have succeeded and actually have brought their guns across."

## Many Soldiers Barefoot.

"After all these sufferings from cold, hunger and fatigue, many soldiers have been left barefoot. "Altogether there have arrived by various routes 6,000 women and children. The tragedy of the situation is that the army has almost nothing to eat. The soldiers had no bread for four days, but small quantities of flour were kept for the women and children."

## PAN-AMERICAN PLAN OUTLINED

**President Gives Details of Proposed Alliance, Guaranteeing Absolute Political Independence.**

## TO ARBITRATE DISPUTES

**Lima, Peru, Selected as Meeting Place of Next Congress in 1921.**

Washington, Jan. 7.—Except for the general meeting tomorrow, the second Pan-American Scientific Congress completed its work today. Only two sections, those devoted to the study of mining and to public health, held sessions at which papers were read. Four others met to discuss general subjects.

After President Wilson's reception tonight at the White House the executive committee will formulate resolutions that will be presented at the general meeting tomorrow.

Washington, Jan. 7.—President Wilson's address before the Pan-American Scientific Congress last night in which he outlined the government's plan for an Pan-American alliance guaranteeing absolute political independence and territorial integrity was favorably commented on by delegates today.

The United States proposes, the president said, that all the American nations shall agree to settle all pending boundary disputes as soon as possible by amiable process and to dispose of all disputes in the future by arbitration. Furthermore, all countries under the plan would agree that no revolutionary expedition shall be outfitted against, or supplies for revolutionists shipped, to neighboring states.

Announcement of the selection of Lima, Peru, as the meeting place of the next congress in 1921 was regarded by the delegates as an evidence of the desire for closer relations among the American republics. Sessions of the various sections of the congress today were brief. The congress will close tomorrow with a joint meeting when resolutions and suggestions evolved in sectional meetings will be taken up.

**GERMAN PROFESSOR DEAD.** Munich, Germany, via London, Jan. 7, 9:25 a. m.—Ernst Sieper, professor of English philology at the University of Munich, is dead at his home here. He was 52 years old.

## LONDON REGRETS DEFEAT OF BILL

**Single Stroke Breaks Up Union of Parties When Conscription Bill Comes Up.**

## AGAINST COMPULSION

**Positive Evidence of Necessity of Arbitrary Enlistment Is Demanded.**

London, Jan. 7, 11:25 a. m.—The Manchester Guardian expressed regret that the first result of the project of compulsory military service is a breaking up of the union of parties which, however, checked by some untoward events, nevertheless, helped to keep a united nation concentrated on a single object from the outbreak of the war to the present day. It says:

"This break up was announced by a massive majority against the government bill at the great labor conference yesterday and is signalled by the prompt resignation of three labor ministers. Of the three parties forming the coalition, one has thus withdrawn. Of the other two parties, one distinguished member has withdrawn while a material proportion of the rank and file will go with him."

"The government has at a stroke become again a party government although the party is new in politics, and a definite and regular opposition emerges at the same moment. Such are the consequences, deeply regrettable, of which many of us have consistently warned the government since the conscriptionist agitation began."

The Guardian demands positive evidence that compulsion is necessary, saying at the same time that the national cause is paramount over other considerations. It says that the figures of the Derby recruiting campaign as given out by the government do not convince it, as they have not convinced the labor party. These figures, the Guardian contends, have made out a case for further examination rather than for action without examination.

## DAY IN CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 7.—Senate: Met at noon. Bill amending law to prevent disclosures of national defense secrets introduced by Senator Overman.

Senator Hitchcock introduced resolution calling upon postmaster-general for information on interference with American mails by censors.

Foreign relations committee met but took no action on submarine question, or nomination of H. P. Fletcher as Mexican ambassador.

Suspension of tariff provision free listing sugar May 1 proposed in resolution introduced by Senator Broussard.

House: Met at noon. Rear Admiral Stanford continued testimony before naval committee.

Foreign relations committee agreed to consider next Friday proposed resolution to regulate waterpower at Niagara Falls.

Representative Gardner in speech opposed embargo on arms and war munitions.

Representative Kent introduced bill to create national park service under interior department.

## NEW COMPULSION BILL MAY WIN

**General Election Would Obtain Assent, But Measure May Yet Pass House of Commons.**

London, Jan. 7, 10:43 a. m.—There seems little doubt that a general election will be the very last measure resorted to by the government to obtain the "general assent" to the accentuated form of compulsion provided for in the pending military service bill. That general consent would be obtained by an appeal to the country is admitted by virtually everyone, but the belief is expressed in many quarters that it can be won without such an upheaval.

The Westminster Gazette emphasizes the fact that only forty-five members of the house of commons representing constituencies in Great Britain which alone is affected by the bill opposed the measure. It thinks the minority can be convinced of the necessity of enacting the law and the threat to national unity will be removed by free debate in the latter stage of the bill's course through parliament.

## RECEPTION AT WHITE HOUSE

Washington, Jan. 7.—The White House social season will open tonight with a reception in honor of the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress. More than 4,000 invitations have been issued and hundreds have been refused.

## ONE NOTED BEAUTY FROM PAN-AMERICA



Mme. Victor de Mortua.

The second Pan-American Scientific Congress has brought to Washington many of the noted beauties of the South American republics. The picture shows one of them. She is Mme. Victor de Mortua, wife of one of the delegates from Peru. Mme. de Mortua has taken a large part in the social program arranged by official and social Washington in connection with the congress.

## MANY THOUSANDS NEEDING SUCCOR

**Narrow Strip of Belgian Territory Crowded With Residents, Refugees and Invalidated Soldiers.**

## MILK SUPPLY GONE

**Many Babies and Mothers Suffer—Potatoes High and Scarce—Grain Supply Insufficient.**

New York, Jan. 7.—In that portion of Belgium, which remains free from German occupation, and which appears so small upon the maps, there are 100,000 regular residents and about as many more refugees from the rest of that country. All the refugees are dependent upon charity, says Aloys Van le Vyvere, Belgian minister of finance, who is in this country to inspect contracts given by Belgium.

Belgium, leaving for Washington, the Chevalier Van De Vyvere said. "In addition to these residents and refugees, we have in our small bit of unoccupied territory, many invalided soldiers. Our improvised hospitals are so over-crowded with civilians, for in such a place, with the awful ruin from burning and shooting, we have many epidemics. There has been typhoid to an alarming extent and will be more when spring comes."

**Milk Supply Exhausted.** The Belgian minister said that he received yesterday a cable dispatch saying that the supply of condensed milk in Belgium is now exhausted.

"We do not easily want you Americans call 'scout' but this means disaster for the babies and nursing mothers," he said. "Six months ago the commission for relief in Belgium sent all the condensed milk it could spare. We have grouped our children as much as possible and sent them off toward France to avoid danger from shells and from contamination of camp life conditions which are virtually everywhere in the little strip of our own country that is left to us."

"I hear that things grow worse also in the rest of Belgium. Potatoes which were our staple diet, have become very scarce and very high in price. When the great quantities of grain sent regularly by the commission for relief in Belgium are beginning to be insufficient."

## GERMAN EXCHANGE AT LOWEST POINT

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 6.—Via Paris.—(Delayed)—German exchange touched the lowest point today since the beginning of the war when the mark was quoted at 92 centimes.

## SETTLE MINOR DETAIL.

New York, Jan. 6.—A guaranty fund of \$25,000 for a two-day spring and fall race meeting at Belmont park was announced at the annual session today of the United Hunt club. Perry Belmont was elected president of the organization.

## PASSENGERS TELL HARROWING TALE

**Vivid Descriptions of Hardships Suffered in Five Weeks Aboard the Disabled Thessaloniki.**

## SHIP SPRINGS LEAK

**Terrible Hurricane Rages For Hours and Attempts to Aid Steamer Fail.**

New York, Jan. 7.—The 177 passengers who were forced to abandon the sinking Greek steamship Thessaloniki at sea arrived here today on the steamship Patris of the same line and gave vivid descriptions of the hardships they suffered during the five weeks that the Thessaloniki was battered by a series of terrific gales.

On Christmas Day, passengers said, the supply of meat on the Thessaloniki was entirely exhausted, only a few gallons of water were left and the ship's officers began to portion out short rations of the meager supply of food which remained.

## Sprung Leak in Hurricane.

The Thessaloniki first sprung a leak when she encountered a hurricane which raged for 12 hours on December 31. The boiler and engine rooms were partly flooded and the steamer sent out calls for assistance. After the hurricane subsided, however, the flooded portions of the ship were pumped out and she proceeded on her voyage.

Rough seas and gales were encountered from December 22 to December 26 when the Thessaloniki ran into a 90 mile hurricane which lasted for 24 hours. Many of the passengers and crew feared the steamer was sinking, as fresh leaks opened up, the boiler and engine rooms and coal bunkers rapidly filled with water and the ship was badly tossed about.

It was then that the Thessaloniki sent out numerous S. O. S. calls which were heard by the Patris, United States, Florizel and other steamers. The Florizel was the first to reach the disabled vessel and offered to take off the passengers and crew and carry them to Bermuda. Captain Goulundis who was making his first voyage as a master, declined this offer. The Florizel stood by until the Patris came in sight.

The Thessaloniki's passengers were transferred to the Patris with considerable difficulty and were forced to leave all of their baggage and personal belongings on the disabled vessel. After the transfer the Patris shot a line to the Thessaloniki and took her sister ship in tow on January 1. The wind increased greatly during the night and early the following morning the tow line parted. That afternoon the Patris succeeded in getting another line to the Thessaloniki, but the cable parted for a second time early on the morning of Monday January 3 and the Thessaloniki was driven rapidly to the southeast before a blinding snowstorm.

Owing to the Thessaloniki's engines being stopped by the water in her hold she was only able to send out infrequent wireless calls which covered a small area. The Patris took up the search and was joined by the Scandinavian steamer United States, which had turned out on other courses. Captain Goulundis said he had been unable to make solar observations by reason of the almost continuous storms and it was for this reason, he added that he sent out six erroneous messages regarding the position of his vessel.

## ITALY PAID TO JOIN THE ALLIES

**German Paper Claims Two Billion Lire Were Paid Italian Government For Signing London Treaty.**

Berlin, Jan. 7, by Wireless to Sayville.—"The Neue Zuercher Zeitung has received reports from reliable sources," says the Overseas News Agency, "that the London treaty providing against the conclusion of a separate peace signed by Italy, contained a special clause under which Italy received 2,000,000 lire for giving her adherence to the agreement."

The news agency says it has "special information" that another clause in the treaty is directed against the Vatican.

## BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK OFF HOLLAND

London, Jan. 7, 11:25 a. m.—The sinking of a British submarine off the coast of Holland was officially announced this morning. The crew was saved.

The admiralty statement says that the submarine, the name of which is given, was sunk yesterday off the island of Texel, the largest and most southeasterly of the Frisian group. The entire crew numbering 33 was rescued by the Dutch cruiser Noord Brabant and brought into the Dutch port of Helder.

The Hague, Netherlands, Jan. 7, via London, 12:30 p. m.—The British submarine which was flying signals of distress was encountered by the Dutch cruiser Noord Brabant outside of Dutch territorial waters.